NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Fort Sumter to be Evacuated Immediately.

Revival of Reports of Collision at Fort Pickens.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE SPOILS.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

Washnoron, March 21, 1861.
The failure to evacuate Fort Sumter yesterday, as anti-spated, is attributed in administration circles to techni-

A crisis will soon arrive. Mr. Seward has been in lavor of the evacuation of Fort Sunter. After a great amount of labor, he induced Gen. Scott to issue to the Cabinet an opinion that the fort could not be reinferced. This opinion influenced the other members of the Cabinet, with see exception, who viewed the evacuation as a military accessity. Under this influence the Cabinet were induced to submit their opinions to Mr. Lincoln, who has not yet the order, inasmuch as the matter has gone so far. But it is useless to disguise the fact that nothing but the

inconsistency in the despatches of Anderson before the inauguration and Before it he had plenty of provisions or Anderson is suspected of complicity with the second

South, and that no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, is considered reliable.

REPORTS OF APPREHENDED COLLISION AT FORT PICKENS.

ent denger of collision at Fort Pickens. It is asserted

nent denger of common at Fort Florens. It is asserted, in high quarters, that reinfercoments have been sent to Pensacola. The administration state to the contrary.

The Southern Commissioners discredit utterly the idea of troops being sent South, or that the federal governnent medidate at present any hostile demonstration at own for this belief, which to them are satisfactory. They have so advised the government at Montgomery. If the government violate their pledges the country

IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY

GENERAL.
Washisorov, March 21, 1861.
The Attorney General, it is understood, has given a
written opinion to the President that under the 89th sec

whether opinion to the President that under the syn sec-sion of the law of 1799 it will be impossible to collect any servenue in any of the second States. That section de-chares that the trial of any fact regarding a violation of the second laws shall be within the judicial district in which the newsear for relative vessel. As the second United States courts, judges or marshals in any of the isting laws, of enforcing any penalties for violation o the revenue, even if it were practicable to appoint a col-ector to reside on shipbaard within four miles of the

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOILS.

Dr. Callerday has been reappointed Surgeon of the

Mr. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the War Department. The President has nominated Chas. L. Wilson, of Illi nois, as Secretary of Legation at London. Wm. S. Pennington, of New Jersey, Secretary of Lega-

John F. Edgar, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas. Jno. Hanna, United States Attorney for Indiana.

Francis Marcoe has been removed from an importan clerkship in the State Department, and R. S. Chilton pro noted to the vacancy.

J. S. Smith, of New York, has been appointed to sup-

ply the post vacated by the latter# will probably be eppointed Judge of one of the Territories.

The Senate to day confirmed the following nomina

Thomas G Salter of New Hampshire Chaplain in the William H. Carter, of Ohio, Second Lieutenant in the

Marine Corpe. Cornelius F. Buck, Marshal for Minnesota.

John Lockwood, Post Master at Milwaukee. Elias W. Leavenworth, of New York, Commis under the Convention with New Granada for the settle ment of the claims of American citizens against the re-

Convention with Costa Rica for a similar purpose Benj O Farrar, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

David M. Chapin, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie Semuel Long, Consul at Lahama.

THE POSSION MISSIONS. The Prosident has decided to-day to make no more ap pointments of foreign missions for one week, but to de vete his attention to other mutters.

There is a heavy pressure upon the President to remove Townsend Harris, Minuster to Japan. The place seekers neut of those who are apply mg for Mr. Harris' place, that he will not be removed. This has been determined

at the principal Courts of Europe, especially in those countries with which our commercial relations are most istimate, Mr. Sanford, Minister to Brussels, will leave for he peat by the first steamer, and consequently will be the first representative under the present administration

to assume diplomatic functions in Europe.

This apprintment is commented upon by some radica republicant, who, perhaps, have been disappointed it their own por river expectations; but it is certain that in this instance, as well as in most of the other diplomatic had in view piler considerations than those of noisy par tiesnable; and it in universally conceded that in these tained the right men for the right places.

SECRETARY OF LEMATICA TO LONDON.

To day the President sent to the Senate the appointment of Charles L. Wilson, of Illinois, as Secretary of Legation at London. Mr. Wilson is editor of the Chicago Journal, and was a warm advocate of Mr. Seward for the Presidency. He has been pressed by his friends for Post master of Chicago, and has been severely opposed by his enemies, who are anti-Seward men. There is another Seward that if he did not suggest the name of Mr. Wilson for Secretary of Legation, that Mr. Lawrence, of Beston

Wm. S. Pennington, eldest son of the late Speaker of the House, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Paris, instead of Mr. Fry, of the Tribune, whom everybody outside of Mr. Seward's influence supposed would be selected. This is viewed as another rap at Greeley. The fact is that Mr. Seward is acting boldly upon the principle of rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies. In his hot haste to gratify this statesmanlike inclination he

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS. The New York city appointments are under considera-tion. A large number of applicants, therefore, are in Washington.

to induce the President to make the New York appointments, especially the Marshal and District Attorney, still they are kept back. There is a hitch somewhere. He intimated pretty plainly to-day to a gentleman who called to see about them, that certain men had mirre-presented matters, and that he had been mished in regard to eastly he may be a seed to be seed to be a seed to be a

presented matters, and that he had been missed in regard to certain men who were prominent for positions.

The New York appointments will be made to morrow or next day. Mr. Barney will be Collector.

Now that Gen. Nye is out of the ring for Marshal, Mr. Weed insists that Alexander H. Schuitz, his right bower, shall have the place, in order to punish Mudgett, another conditions who as more least to the Brooking Books Norm. candidate, who, as president of the Brooklyn Rocky Mountain Club, signed a cories of resolutions adopted by thatas-sociation last fall, denouncing Weed's lobby jebs. Shultz's appointment was to be a sort of political coup d'etat, but the President discovered the plot, and exploded it, and Mr. Dart, efst. Lawrence county, bas a good show for

Gen. Nye's nomination as Governor of Nevada Terri-tory is very much liked. 'He accepts the position, and will make his mark with the people. So everybody says who know him. The Committee on Territories in the Se-

very animated. The issue is now narrowed down to the two wings—the radical and conservative republicans. Should the former succeed, it is alleged that they will destroy the party in the State, as they are in a small minority, confined only to San Francisco, while the latter are dominant throughout the State. Mr. Lincoln understands

The Contest for the Collectorship of Philadelphia is sharply made between Webster and Pollock. The friends

An "irrepressible conflict" is going on in the republi-can ranks already. Mr. Seward sets bimself up as the viceroy of the administration, and Mr. Lincoln is begin-

Washington, March 21, 1861. THE MISSING UNITED STATES SHIP LEVANT.

The Navy Department do not credit the stateme Islands in a disabled condition. The report does not

General Dix arrived here this evening. Secretary Chase, it is understood, desired his presence here to aid him in preparing the instructions to collectors respecting the new tariff, and also in regard to other matters connected with the Treasury Department.

It would take Philadelphia lawyers, said one of the

clerks in the department to day, to make head or tail out of the recent Tariff bill. It is regarded by everybody in the department as one of the most impracticable mea-

Commodore Stringham has been ordered to report in person to the Navy Department. He has been assigned very important duty, having in charge several of the leading desks in that degreat experience in naval matters, is the cause assigned

There are to be several changes in the bureaus of the Navy Department. The present occupants must give way to new hands. This announcement has caused quite Moses H. Grinnell and Mr. Warren have arrived. They

are here for the purpose of leavning, if possible, the policy of this administration—whether it is peace or war. This unsettled state of matters is regarded as worse

The protectionists here are greatly alarmed at the propect of the meeting of Congress, as it is believed one of its first acts will be the repeal of the new tariff. Socre-tary Chase does not hesitate to say he will do everything in his power to have it repealed.

that Mr. Barney should have the New York Custom

New York Marshalship, as the latter office is only worth about \$3,500 a year, and vast responsibility, whilst as Governor of Nevada be can save nearly all the salary, as it costs nothing to live out there, and he can come back is less than \$4,000 a year.

Baron Sternberg, one of the most respected and able of the noblemen of Russia, has just made a careful tour of observation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as Parkersburg and Wheeling, in company with Capt. Ohmann, of the Imperial Engineers, and Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. These gentlemen were greatly struck with the strong peculiarities that mark this celebrated line of rail way, which they prenounce more bold and attractive than any railway in the Old World, not even excepting that over the Saumering Alps. The object of the Baron's visit to this country is to spend aix months in the careful study of the American railroad system, for the purpose very extensive railroad works throughout the Southern

nd Western part of the empire.

It is said that the Baron has also an eye to the study of our politics, and that, in addition to his Northern and Washington observations, he is about visiting Charleston Montgomery and New Orleans.

The President will give another public levee at the White House to-morrow, Friday night.

The Senate will not probably adjourn before the mid die of next week. Mr. Bayard has occupied several merrow. Mr. Douglas intends to reply to Mr. Breckin ridge's inte speech. Senators Mason and Hunter have

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 19, 1861.
Solution of the Diplomatic Imbroglic another Audiogra-Job-Dissatisfaction with the Appointments to the French, English and Sardinian Missions—What Caused Them to be Made-Why Webb was Sent to Turkey—The Muss Abou

Honest Old Abe deals in surprises. People who are not familiar with his sly, cusning, original ways, generally supposed that whenever his place bunting tormentors relaxed their merciless onelaughts upon him, his time and thoughts were wholly engrossed with the mission of the Southern ambassadors, the evacuation of Port Sumter, the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, the collection of the revenue and other matters of vital importance. But it now appears, that immediately upon completing his Cabi-net, after much vexation and embarrassment, the ex-rail-splitter undertook an equally novel, difficult and delicate job. He tried his hand at diplomacy. With the aid of his experienced assistant—the Secretary of State—his labors in the

owing to the beterogeneousness of its component parts, and the procrastmation and constant changes during its construction, injudicious hurry brought about a similarly unsatisfactory selection of material for the leading Euro-

I have yet to find the first republican that does not risk anything by finding fault with Executive pleasure, expressing entire approbation of the choice made by the President and the Premier for the English, French and disappoint so much as the positions with which they were respectively connected. Adams, although an able man, tack likely to be required of the representative of the fe-deral government at the Court of St. James during the next worm, with a full stock of Puritanical notions, of chilling rigor, and without that warmth of feeling and sympathy that alone can insure popularity and success in Italy, will appear no better at the Court of Victor Enamel than a mummy in a gallery of paintings. But not only sins of commission, but also of omission, are charged to the diplomatic account of the new administration. Its warmest friends and themselves unable to explain or to excusse the overlecking of the chains of Colonel Fremon. It was generally believed, until very recently, that he had absolutely declined each and every Executive favor. But the appearance of a number of his Now York friends upon this arena some days since, and the zeal and activity they displayed in his interest, proved conclusively that he was not unwilling to serve. What then caused this strange slight of the republican standard boarer of 1856 and the substitution of the candidate for the Vice Presidency in the place desired by him? The current presumption is that the fact of his being literative with lukewarmness during the has treated that the protess of the California republicans, who charged him with lukewarmness during the has treated that the protess of the California republicans, who charged him with lukewarmness during the has treated him. Who ever knew, indeed, of the former spending a cent, writing a line or saying a word for the success of the man that has seen fit to bestow upon him the most desirable diplomatic prize in his gift?

The true explanation of the unsatisfactory apportionment of the principal Furopean missions lies in the fact that the President himself has but a limited knowledge of European society and politics, and a hardly more extensive one of the true intellectual and social eminencies of this country and that theore he felt compelied to depend attogether on the advice of Seward. The Premier was not above to make good use of his opportunity, and prevailed on him to appoint layton in order to spite Greeky, and hisrah and Adams to pay Sumner and other New England radicals in full and with interest for their secret eminy since his recent recent and the principal secret and the prize for which he reserve the hisrah se a mummy in a gallery of paintings. But not only sins of commission, but also of omission, are charged to the di-

UNITED STATES SEVATE.

Wasmisoron, March 21, 1861.

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., resumed his remarks in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. He discursed the causes which lad to the withdrawal of seven States from the Union. Among these was the formation and triumph of a sectional party recognizing the equality of all men, without regard to race, and hostile to the institution of slavery. The ultimate purpose was to extinguish it by the indirect action of the federal government. This was the fundamental idea which underlies that party. He then, at length, argued the right of property in slaves and the duty of protein it. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to go into executive session, which prevailed, and the Senate.

Another Haul by the Police is the Fourth Ward-Two ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE .-Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night Surgeant Knapp, accompanied by officer Robb, roundsman Delaney and a squad of police, made a descent on two alleged disorderly houses of prostitution, Nos. 11 and 13 Oliver street. For some time past several respectable families residing in the neighborhood, and the members of the Oliver street church, have been greatly annoyed by the female occupants of these houses, they having made it a regular business to annoy those passing to and from the church, and on the Sabbath were always to be seen at the windows in a half nude state. A complaint having been to leged against them, the police were placed in possession of a warrant, and at the above hour last night made a descent on the premises at No. 11, kept by Francis Hees, and No. 13, by Mmc. Baker. Some twenty men and women were arrested, who on being conveyed to the station house gave their names as Fimily Jane Williams, Julia Sanford, Clara Stevens, Catharine Barr, Louisa Fisher, Amelia Werner, Henrietta Walters, anna House, Augusta Baker, Fanny Howard and Mary Ann Brown. A gentleman, named James Robertson, from Sarans, Ca., was also among the party arrested, and was very desirous to fight the roundsman Delaney for arresting him; but as the officer was not on that business he refused to accommodate him.

Roming a Fellow Warrer.—Thomas Ponchue, a waiter at the Astor House, was taken into custody yesterday by

at the Astor House, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Devoy, on charge of stealing \$87 from the trunk of one of his follow waiters named James T. West. The prisoner, it appears, out quite a dash with West's money, attending the boil of the Sixty night assimply homes, on St. Patrick's singht, and finally winding up with a visit to a house of ill fame in Centre at the Assembly Roome, on St. Patrick's singht, and finally winding up with a visit to a house of ill fame in Centre of wine. Indeed, so exceedingly havish was he in his favors that before daylight the next morning be found himself without a single dollar. His absence from the Astor House soon after the discovery of the robbory, and his general familiarity with West's inaucial affairs, induced the police to go in search of him. When found, at the corner of thompson and Houston streets, yesterday, be at once confessed his guilt, and expressed intesti sory at not being able to restore some of the stolen fords. Justice tesborne committed the accused for trul on charge of grand larony.

Dec are Trox A Piscoromar Hotse.—At a late hour on Wednesday night the Fourth preciout police made a deat the Astor House, was taken into custody yesterday by

Wednesday night the Fourth preciset police made a descent upon the premises of Mary Fleming, carner of Oak Wednesday night the Fearth precinct police made a descent upon the premises of Mary Flenning, corner of Oak and Rossevelt streets, and arrested about a dozen of the inmates. The prisoners, who are mostly girls under eighteen years or age, were looged in the station house over night, and yeaterday morning they were sent to the Toemba and disposed of as vagrants by Justice Ozborne. A girl named Mary MoQuade, whose purents reside at arry, was most instrumental in having the place broken up. She had been decoyed into the den by one of Mis. Fleming's nymphs, and because she would not allow herself to be prostituted she was abused in a most shameful manner and tursed out of doors. Festing herself acmowhat agrieved she applied to the Fourth ward station house for redicas, and the captain at once determined to break up the place. The complainant, who is scarcely neventeen years of age, was sent home to her parents.

IMPLEANY ROBSENY IN TWENTY-TYPH STREET.—Arthur McQuade was brought before Justice Connoily, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on charge of highway robbery, preferred against him by William A. Christian sen, of No. 124 East Twenty-fifth street. The complainant alleges that on Wodnessay evening, as he was standing at the front door of his dwelling as above, McQuade and two other men came along and jostiled against him violently. While attempting to detain one of the assailants, Mr. Christianson was knocked down by the other two, and then robbed of a gold watch, valued at \$130. He identified the prisoner as one of the men who were engaged in the impudent piece of robbery, and prayed that he might be committed to assailants, he identified the prisoner as one of the men who were engaged in the impudent piece of robbery, and prayed that he might be committed to assailants.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Opening Day of the Season.

rday was set apart by the modistes of New York ning of the spring fashions, and it was about the worst day for the purpose that could have been seculminating point of the spring equinox, and the charees considered with regard to the interests of those concerned. would have been more successful than the depressed condition of business would lead one to expect by establishing a centre of fashion among themselves. No matter what politicians may do, no matter bow many confederacies are Union may be split into, the Empire City will always hold its place, and the milliners and modistes of the South will lock to ours for the latest styles of bonnets and the newest

who came to New York for the express purpose of in-chasing, and for whom the weather had no ter-rors. The necessities of business compelled their attendance, and we presume they bought as much as they would had the equinoxial storm been postponed for a week; and had Broadway glittered in all the refulgence of a brilliant opening day, with fine weather overhead and that other essential for first fair day to make their visits, and to inspect the fineries that will be spread in such tempting profusion before them. For them epening day har only been post-pened, and when it commences fairly it will be prolonged far beyond the diurnal limits prescribed in the calendar. led to expect. Last year we called attent on to the fact that it had been invaded by a modiste; but the filte do not appear to have appreciated the a covernent, for thus far we have not heard of any opening in that quarthen far we have not heard of any opening in that quarter, and it is fair to conclude that "the French invasion," as it was called at the time, has not been a successful one. It is doubtful, indeed, whether anything is to be gained even by a business neighborhood with that quarter of the city. This brief reference is need sary to expain the cause of Fifth avenue having bed a cause of Fifth avenue haven to be a cause of the cause of Fifth avenue haven to be a cause of the cause of Fifth avenue haven to be a cause of the cause of th

Mesdames Picot & Wilkinson, Madame Issaes, Madame Der orest, W. Jackson (mourning), Madame L. IA to, Mrs.

Canal Stungs,-Mrs. Mulchinack, Madame Dea poriss, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Galliers, Glinn & Smith, M. Daly , Bro-BLESCHER STREET .- Mre. Davidson.

Division Smarr - W. Openhym, Mrs. M. Feely, 1 frs. Openhy m. CATHARIAN STREET,-Mrs. Bells.

CLINTON PLACE .- Misses E. G. and E. H. Thomas. DOMINICK STREET,-Mrs. M. C. Blanck SPRING STREET .- Mrs. Rumrill. BROOKLYN .- A. L. Mold and C. Beaty, Fulton street.

BONNETS. The bonnets this season are more beautiful than ever In bouncts this season are more beautiful than ever in form and errangement, in the style and disposition of the trimming, and in those minute details which, though trifling in themselves, go so far towards making up a perfect whole. We never remember to have "assisted" at an opening in which this essential element of success was so apparent. It seemed as if the exigency of the times, the political and monetary crisis in which we are involved, and the necessity for asserting the superiority claim to be considered the Paris of the New World, had

claim to be considered the Paris of the New World, had incited our molistes to "do their speedy utmost," to display all their resources of taste and invention, and ty prove that, no matter how things go, the Empire City will still be the centre of fashion and the capital of the world of taste. We think that no motive less lofty could have produced those exquisite little fabrics, so firm, yet so light, so simple, yet so distingue, that we saw yesterday. They must have been devised by busy brains and compounded by skilful fingers, for the glory of New York and the subjugation of all Southern dances and demoiselles that wandered within eyeshot. May they have been many.

The peculiar nature of the weather, too, added the noveity of interest to the occasion; for who ever saw a snowy "opening" before? Winter in its roughest moof without, and within those delicate creations, those spring and summer fancies, gay with glistoning leaves and blurching flowers. This anomaly, however, gave a tinge of poetry to a mere matter of business, imparted a character of ideality to the whole affair, and transformed "opening day" into an art exhibition. And certainly it requires any amount of articit taste to blend and harmonize and contrast these varying colors, to cell and arrange these flowers, to dispose these floccy clouds of lace, and to devise these multifarious styles of trimming.

New as if brought from other spheres,

and to devise these multifarious styles of trimming,

New as if brough from other spheres,

Yet welcome as if loved for years.

The bais for spring and summer are about the same size as those of last season—a little smaller, pp haps, but not perceptibly so: but the shape is essentially different, necessitating a different style of inside trimming, prettier in itself and more becoming to the wearer than we have been accusiomed to for a long time. The hat flares a little in the front, just chough to leave roem for trimming, which is pretty gracefully arranged in the coronal form, and closes in more at the siles, the ruche being dispensed with altogether, and its place supplied by bandeaux and quilling. The crown drops slightly, and the capes are covered with overcapes of rioh lace. The soft crown has disappeared. As we know these generalities convey but a misty idea of the fashionable styles for the conling scason, in accurdance with our usual costom on these occasions, we will endeavor to describe a few of the major beautiful and striking hata on exhibition yesterday. One, "The Snowlake," was particularly admired, and deservedly so, for nothing could excel its coloriese beauty and exquisite delicacy. No hat was ever more appropriately hamed, for it was a perfect snowflake, while and pure and soft as those we saw whirling pust the window, or falling gently to the ground. The material was white chip: trimming, marabout, theped with a fringe of heavier estrich feathers. Over the cape was a fall of rich point of applique, and round the edge of the hat ran a trimming of the same material. In the leside was a bandeau of marabout, caught up at one side by a bacquet of white violets, whose pale loveliness was relieved by a delicate moss resolud that nestied amid them. White sirings and white lace lappets, trimmed with a quilling of blende, preserved the uniformity of the whole only served to render more apparent. In Brownis, alongside of the artificial snowlake we have just described, was the "Sensation Hat," formed of

of trimming, save on one side a mass of leaves of every hos, from the delicate shade of the newly opened leaf to the richer autumnal timis that presage decay; and of every for a figurate pinnated to the lanceolated, from the lear of the sturdy cak to that of the delicate Oriental palm. This erquisite cluster of leaves was glistening with dew as if just freshly gathered, and on the black groundwo x or the hat stood out in beids relief. The inside trim ulog was composed of violets, azulias and lilies of the valley embedded in lace. Nor must we omit to mention a very elegant and stylish hat formed of emissidered white six k, with a marabout plume caught at the brim and falling in a graceful sweep over the bonnet; inside trimming, a fewer of the new, rich shade known as sublime red, tempered by green leaves, and set in black lace. Nor another, even more beautiful, of chip, with transparent front, across which was disposed a wreath of parsies, the same flowers being arranged so as to form a heading for the cape. Inside, the thip delicate hiles of the valley ginted through blades of grass, and were finally lost amid clustering parsy leaves encircling a solitary specimen of that flower, which seemed—so natural was it—to grow under the shelter of that protecting brim. We also observed some very elegant Leghorn hats, looking as hats of that material always do, when properly trimmed, last like and destingue.

On the whole we have never seen an "opening" that better deserved success, and it is to be regretted that such unseasonable weather should have set in just in time to mar it. However, business people should learn this lesson from such an untoward event, and remember it next March—if the equinox will not defer to them, they must defer to the equinex.

One of those important revolutions which take place realm of any other potentate, has sprung upon us. It is no triffing innovation, no slight alteration, no inconsiderable addition, but a radical, fundamental change. The full skirt which the present generation so much affected has been repudiated, and in its place we have the quaint

has been repudiated, and in its place we have the quaint old fashioned gored skirt of our grandmothers and great grandmothers. The premonitory symptoms or this change have been apparent to the observing philosophic eye in the gered outer garments in which ladies have perambulated Broadway for some time past. The meralist and the politician may both deduce a useful lesson from this fashionable revolution; and it is this; that while the lesser lights of fashion were trifling away their time and distracting public attention, fluctuating between theadmissability of beits, waists and pointed waists, flowing sleeves or tight sleeves, the real point of danger was overlocked, and their insignificant bedislows and waistsquabbles were overwheimed in the general catachysm which has failen upon us. So even changes in dress may "point a moral."

But we do not hesitate to say that, like all sensible, practical people, we give in our adhesion to the powers that be, and we venture to assert that the gered skirts will, when they become, as it were, naturalized among us, be very popular with New York ladies. The quaint little pockets which were especially pointed out to us in Taylor's as the fitting receptacle for the display of a handsome handkerchief, used in the times of our venerated grandmothers aforesaid, carry the "open sessance" to many a closet rich in preservis and sweetmeats, and many a bureau well stecked with isouschold linen; but such vulgar things as keys coulti never be associated with these dainty little pockets. They are too shallow, too supericial—they lack the depth, the profundity, the liberal, hospitable look that was so characteristic of those receptables of the dames of ancient days. As to materials: they consist of the usual summer styles, organdies, pincapple fills, barceges, grenadines, summer sikes, popins, musliss and a host of mixed fabrics suitable for warm weather. Dark colored heavy silks are not out of place as yet, tor will they be for the next month; but the majority of silks on exhibition are

The corsage may be considered as a kind of appendage to the skirt, being frequently cut out with it in the on without trimming. The only kind which thi style admits is a surplice trimming crossing the shoulders and terminating at the waist. It sometimes extends as a rin front as the pockets.

THE SLEEVE.

There is nothing arbitrary about the fashion of the sie eve; it is the only portion of the dress which may be reg arded as free. All the varieties which have pleased and, puzzled us for the last two or three seasons still remain—the flowing, the slashed, the puffed, the Georgian and houry others. The latter is a very handsome specimen of the genus flowing sleeve, whose varieties are almost hufinite.

The ariety and beauty of the goods in this department merited a better day for their exhibition. They are without exception the richest, handsomest and most

naterials are plain and rep silk, light cloth, fancy cloth of various, patterns, and scattered among these are to be found a few lingering plaids. Among the many beautiful receimens to be seen in Lord & Taylor's we particularly admired one which is adapted for summer. It is a long, loose whole, of biack silk, without sieeves, somewhat in the circular style. It has neither cape nor colar, but is plai ted at the neck, and trimmed around the neck and form the entire front with a broad ruche of quilled satin rabon. This cloak is both simple and elegant. In the same establishment they had on exhibition a congnitional black silk cloar, worth eighty dollars, it was made with flowing sieeves, drawn up a little in front and trimmed with buttons. The beauty of this cloak consisted in a deep cape of guipare lace, which, instead of ending at the waist as such capes generally do, was cantinued down the front of the cloak, marrow at the waist and widening gracefully to the hem the "Japanese cloak" recalled our Oriental friends, and is worthy of its ama. e. Its square sleeves set into the cloak squarely and without any compromise—that is without any chaping—and its three tassels at the back of the neck, its broad in mining down the fronts and round the eleaves, proclaim a load the propriety of its name. The 'Comemara,' a fill cloak of black silk, whose principal poculiarity was a those, seesable looking hood, intended evidently for une. It was gathered in the back and fastened with two restites, while the front came down pointed to the waist. Every variety of taste could be suited in this department, for there is every variety of style. We have seen some black with cloaks piped with white, there are striched with white, and ma my piped with green, purple, there are seen to be suited in this department, for there is every variety of style. We have seen some black with cloaks piped with white, there with the proposed of the fastened with orape folds the same of the meat and trimmed with crape folds, the same which we saw in Jackson's here was one which we can atom this meat of the meat of various patterns, and scattered among these are to be

The variety and beauty which the diversity of colors naturally creates is denied to the mourning establishment. There they have to depend on their good taste and judgment, without any facticious aids. We must and judgment, without any increases and less we must say that, despite the sembre hued purples and seiemn black, they make a very attractive appearance. The ma-terials for mourning dresses are as various as in the gayer colors. We have Maits cloth, No wich

Se that those who mourn for a friend or relative are not of mecessity compelled to mourn in unbecoming attire, which would add, it must be confessed, as intensity even to grief, and form a very legitimate and intelligible cause of mourning in testif. Nor do mourning hats, any more than mourning goods, lack style and variety. In fact they can vie in chegance of form and beauty of workmanship, in taste and faish, in simplicity and elaboration, in attention to minute details, and in perfection of the whole, in everytting, in short, save the reliable of the whole, in everytting, in short, save the reliable who beauty that colors only can give, with the brilliant fabrics that form the pride of other and less sombre establishments. To prove this, and to show how much laste can do to supply the place of variety of material and rappe of cheice, we will describe a few mourning bonnets that we saw in Jackson's, combining the beauty and fashion of the new style with the simple degrance desirable in mourning goods.

The first was ze hat of purple raised crape, sprinkled over with tiny spote of straw, looking like gotten stars. The outside trimming was an exquisite bunch of lique, on which nestled a bird of Paralise. The crown was formed of alternate circles of quilled black and while leap, and the hisle trimming was formed of iliacs. Strings and over strings of the same color. A bat of a similar color, but different style next attracted attention. It was composed of line crape, pla ted on the side crown. The crown, of the name color, was shaded by a fold of black illusion, and the transparent from gave a light, summery look to the hat. I bunch of pansies, beautifully shaded and edged with silver, nestled among tuits of black lace on the bring of the space which was formerly occupied by the roche strings of purple and white. A very handsome hat for deep mourning was made of English crape. The side crown was plaited, leaving a transparent front, which was sheathed in a pulming of black lilusion. The outside trimming consiste

with a rich blonde. On the left side a bunch of mave feathers, and to the right a shell of blonde, in the middle of which is a small resette of reathers. A handcau of mave flowers across the forehead. This bonnet is extremely elegant: as is also the following, made of pink terry velvet, mixed with blonde, either white or black, or both, mixed with a bunch of curied feathers at the side. In the inside two small feathers form a diadem, being fastened together by a recette of blonde.

Fancy straw bonnets are beginning to be wern; and capotte of colored and black, or white silk, are much in favor. These last are trimmed either with a flat bow on the top, or a rosette of ribbon or small feathers at the side; but we do not expect mach novelty in bonnets while the weather is so unsettled.

The evening coldures are exceedingly beautiful this season. The newest, and certanly not the least becom-

the weather is so unsettled.

The evening coliferes are exceedingly beautiful this season. The newest and certably as the least becoming, rtyle is formed with three very amail wreaths carried across the head—the front one forming a small diathem on the forchead, which is generally a dark shade of the color. This headdress may be seen on one of the plates for this month, and will, we believe become a general favorite. The same style of headdress may be formed with gold cord, or roleaux, or plaits of velvet and gold. Amongst the elegant conflures worn at the Tuiteries, we noticed a Cercs wreath composed of white and velvet grapes, with grape leaves, the most perfectly natural that can be imagined, and a poul cerise velvet at the site and back. The leaves in question were transparent timed purple, with a silver down, as if covered with the devoted a Cercs will not be a little surprised when we tell them that these leaves are made of contchour, which is now employed generally for this purpose, and will charming effect.

Gold cable chain twisted round the head, with a lorg white feather at the side, falling over the shootler, forms an elegant headdress; or gold cable, mixed with gold bloode, forms an elegant and becoming headdress a la Greene.

HARMOND, Conn., March 20, 1861.
The State Election in Connecticut—Speakers from Other States Addressing the People—The Struggle Between th Republicans and Opposition—Antisipated Corribrow the Poster of the Black Republican Party, do., do. The Connecticut State election takes place on Monday, the lat of April. On that day it will be determined whether the republicans, the election of whose candidate for President has resulted in a dissolution interests of Connectiont. That election will also deter-mine whether the electors of that State still confide in the men who during the last two years misrepresent them in Congrese. The State is being thoroug vassed by both parties, speakers from abroad are busile candidates and the principles of the parties they represent are daily discussed in the workshop, in the counting room and in the family. The energies of the Sreckinridge and Douglas men are united. It is thought the entire vote of the State will be cast. The democrats feel certain that two, if not three, of the four democratic candidates for Congress will be elected. The majority of rotes cast for the specified State ticket will not, undoubtedly, exceed two hundred.

That black republicanism will be hurled from the lotty emission it has attained in Connecticut, and burled with the many other raise degrass that have caused nations to be ruined, should be the carnest wish of him who care for his country, his family and his individual prosperity and welfare. To secure its overthrow Connecticut democrats should do all that in them like should they not succeed this year, they will not tire in their endeavors, but they will labor the harder until that noble object be attained.

The Eastern Shor Trade.—The following is a comparative table of the shipments of boots and shoes from Beston during the week ending on the 16th instant, and for the corresponding week in 1860;-

13,354

total shipments since the lat of January, this year, amount to 121,262 cases. Last year, to the same date, the shipments amounted to 179,942 cases, which exhibits a failing off of 58,680 cases, which are valued (\$40 each